THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Com-*
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *mittee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Gardeu Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warsants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1855. No. 83.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beanfort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. I. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tawloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John L. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.

Sept. 1, 1855. 82—4tp.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks,
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 19TH OF September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Pittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of Joshua Williams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and girls, on one and two years credit—of those who purchase them, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds bearing interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by a decree of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *Executor*.

Aug. 15th, 1855. 77—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34.)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, oneighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 2 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

FALL TRADE.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58 SYCAMORE STREET.

Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.

MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.

August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20,

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE K. N'S.

The following capital *jeu d'esprit*, says the Richmond Enquirer, from one of the most humorous and popular writers of the country, will remove "a wrinkle" from the hardest and longest phiz, even of a Know Nothing:

A GREAT LOSS TO THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

MONSIEUR ENQUIRE:—Put me down of to wisdraw from de Know-Noting. He have treat me wis ver much dissatisfactions. Me shall tell you. You know when de Whig send me de lot of Whig principil for my countrymen—de leetil cider-barrel and log cabin, and de raccoon—I have ver much satisfactions of de Whig, and I join his partee. Well, I find him one ver strange partee. I cannot understand him. He run here and he run dare; he will be please at noting; he quarrel vid ebry body and ebry ting; he take side vid de abolition, and he quarrel vid de abolition; he take side vid de Mexican against his own countree; but when de Mericane get de gold countree, begar he de firs man to de diggin. He seem to have ver much versatilite. One half de time I cannot tell if I am de Whig or some toder ting. So, as I tell you, one time I quit de Whig and join de Democrat. Well, I understand him ver well. I always find him one ting—one ting at de Nort and de same at de Sout. Bimeby Monsieur Pierce and General Scott run for de President, and I tinks I will vote one time for General Scott vid de Whig, because he be one ver grand General. Ph-e-e-e-w! when de vote come out, all de Whig vote vid de Democrat, and leave me dare by myself, vid ver great embarrassments and mortifications. Well, I say de Whig is all join de Democrat now, and we shall have great sociabilite and fraternite, and no more quarrel between de grand partees. Well, Monsieur Pierce is make President; and all dem ole Whig fall out vid him right way, fore he do any ting to fall out vid! 'Tis most astonishing peoples.

When I was one Whig, I have one frien who is ver partial to me; but when I join de Democrat, he turn cold to me—he polite, but have not de sociabilities I have been use to. Well, one day last year, I meet him in de street; and he say, "Why, Monsienr, how *do* you *do*?" and he shake my hand vid ver much affections. "Ha," I say, "is you come over to de Democrat?" "Oh, no, no, no," he say; "I quit all de ole partee," (and he curse dem vid much contemps.) Den he say, "If I join any partee, I b'lieve I shall join de new partee." "Ha," I say, "what is dat new partee?" He say, "I don't know noting bout him; but da say he is ver grand *national* partee, which all de Whig and Democrat is joining. Da tell me 'tis de partee of peace, of liberte, equalite, and fraternite. No electioneer in him, no stump speak, all quiet." "Ha," I say, "dat is one grand partee. What you call him?" He say "some call him *Know-Noting* and some call him *Sam*." "Begar," I say, "I ver sorry of to have such name for one grand partee. I shall suppose by his name dat he is one *fool neeger*." "Oh, pooh, pooh," he say, and he look a leetil red, and a leetil fret. Den he tell me da call him *Know-Noting*, be cause he will not talk and quarrel bout do politic; and because he act like he *Know-Noting* bout de matter. And he tell me Sam mean de *United States*, of to show dat de partee comprehend de whole nation. Well, I say, dis is ver good explanations.—Den he say, "Monsieur, suppose we join de Know-Noting; if you will I will." "Well," I say, "he got any raccoon and cider-barrel and log-cabin in him?" He say, "no, dat is de whig principel, and de whig is dead." "Well," I say, "you tell em I and you join him." "Ah, but," he say, "da tell me we cannot join dat way; he is very select, and only take in gentlemens of de firs respectabilite."—"Ah," I say, "dat is ver fine; how den shall we get into him?" He say da have meetins to take in de members, and if you will go vid me to-night, I will go vid you and see if da will take us in. Well, he come at 8 o'clock, and he take me down one street, and up one oder, and into one dark alley, and come to one big house, vid all de door shut, and he say *tap, tap*, on de door; and one man say *tap, tap*, inside; den he say *tap*, and toder say *tap*, and open de door, and stand dare vid one big sword in he hand. I say to my frien, dis is not de Know-Noting house, it is de barrack. De man say, if you wish to join de Know-Noting dis is de place. My frien he does not talk, so I talk: I say, "Yes, sair, we wish to join him." De man say, "Is you twenty-one year of age?"

I say, "Yes, sair."

He say, "Was you born of Protestant parent?"

I say, "When I was born I did not *know noting*."

"Ah," he say, "you is de ver man for de order; you was *born* a *know noting*. I don't tink it is necessair to ask you any more question."

Den he hand me de book, and he swear me dat I will not tell what I see in de house.

Well, I swear, for I can see noting.

Den de man leave us and go into one oder room; and when he gone, my frien say, "Bagatelle, don't you say any ting, and he will forget to swear me."

Well de man come back and forgit him sure nuff. He take us in one room, where is de grand assemblage, vid de flag and de book, and one man sitting up bove de rest, whom da call de worthy Vice President. I was very happy too see de Vice President, for I thought he was dead.

So he take us to de Vice President and introduce us to him; and I say, "Mr. King, I have ver great satisfactions of to see you, for I tought you was dead." Den all de company laff, and confuse me ver much; and one man say, I perceives broder Bagatelle will make one splendid *Know-Nothing*.

Den de Vice President swear me one oder long oath, which I takes out of respect to de Vice President, and because I tinks all de foreigner in dis countree is de Mericane citizen.

Den de Vice President sit down, and one man set above him, whom da call de President; he knock on de board vid one leetil mallet, and all stand up. I look at him, and I know he is not Monsieur Pierce, for I have see him two tree time. Den I know de Vice President is not Mr. King, and I most drop down vid confusions and mortifications.

Well de President turn us over to de Instructor, and de Instructor he tell me great many ting. He tell I must put my hand cross my mout so—and go up to de President. And when I retire, I must put it so gin—and go up to Vice President. He teach me de word to get in de lodge, and two tree sort of password, and sign and greep, and how to put de hand on de coat, and to draw de finger and tum cross de eye and to scratch my frien's hand vid de forefinger, and to drop de paper about, and to cry *oh, oh, oh*, and *hio, hio, h-i-o*, and great many ting which I have not de capacite of to remember, when I am to use him.—So I beg him to have de kindness of to repeat some ting, to help my recollections. So I say, "what you call dat when you scratch de hand and hook de two finger togeder?"

He say "you scratch de hand" to find out when one man is a Know-Nothing, and if he is, den he will hook de finger.

"And what you call when you put de tum and finger in de eye?" Here de Instructor get angry, and will not tell me over any more. "Parbleu!" I tinks, "dis is de most fantastical partee I have ever see." Well when he get over all de sign, and greep and toder ting, I look for my frien, an he is gone, and I cannot see him any where. Den de Instructor tell me I must go back to de President. I say, "Sair, I have ver much fatigue, I have not suppose it was such difficulte of to get into de Know-Noting; and I tink I will wisdraw." He says, "you cant wisdraw now, you have swear eternal fidelite to de Know-Nothing, and you can't wisdraw wisout one regular dismission." Den I get very uneasy, for dis have de appearance to me of ver great tyrannicalness, and not of de Mericane liberte.

Well, he take me to de President, and de President give me one long talk; and den I get into de Know-Noting. Well, what shall I do? I get in and I can't get out. I stay dare sixteen day, and I look at de book to see who is all my partee, and dare I find my frien have join de Know-Noting sixty-tree day before he come to me to join! Den I feel ver great indignations, for he cheat me in ebry ting. Well, when de Know Noting meet, I get up and move to expell John Smit, because he is not one gentelmans to be in de select partee; and because he cheat me all de time. Den de President say to me, "Broder Bagatelle, dis is a society of broderly love, and you lay yourself liable to expulsion for such remark 'bout a beloved broder. But we excuse you as you is not well acquaint wis de rule of de order. If your broder has commit one fault, go and tell him his fault privatelee." I say, "he know all his fault before he commit em; for what den shall I tell him his fault? If you please, sair, give me my dismission." He say, "not till after de Mayor's election, broder Bagatelle; stay and vote for broder Jones before you leave."

I say, "begar I shall not vote for him; he is de ole dead Whig."

"But," he say, "you must vote for him;" and he read to me my oath, and what all de Know-Noting will do to me if I don't; and he frighten me very much. Den I wish le diable have all de Know-Noting in de worl. Well, I stay dare four mont, and all de time I have to vote for de ole dead Whig. He will not let me vote one time for de Democrat. Begar, me quit him any how; and me shall see what he will do. RUSE BAGATELLE.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, AUG. 9.—*Messrs. Editors*:—The latest movement on the part of the Western Powers is to draw Spain into the alliance, and it is stated that twenty-four thousand troops are about to leave that country, under the command of General PRIM, for the Crimea. England and France will probably advance a loan, and offer the free use of a portion of their fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, in return for this aid. Russia has the King of Naples as a friend, and it is not unlikely that a Neapolitan Legion may be speedily formed.

The general assault on Sebastopol is still postponed, though the contending parties are now not more than sixty yards removed from one another.—There are complaints at the tardiness of the British engineers, and it is certain that the French works are in a much more forward state than those of the English. Division in the council is evident, as the English maintain that from the French position in the Mamelon the Redan might be easily destroyed, while the French have decided that nothing can be done until the English have brought their advance works close to it.

OMAR PACHA has taken the command of the army in Asia, as he was resolved to resign rather than waste more time in the Crimea. At Kars the Russians lay siege, and as the defenders of the town are few and provisions scarce, they must gain, unless Turkish troops come to the support of the place

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, that the war expenses to England this year were £49,000,000, and he trusted that the first favorable terms of peace would be accepted. He then regreted the present condition of Italy, and objected to French troops remaining at Rome—though from the picture he drew, it was evident that their departure would be the signal for a general rising. One fact he wished to impress on the mind of the House was, the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Vienna was willing to accept the Austrian peace proposition as himself. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said that what Turkey wished was now a secondary consideration, and the chief object of the war was to check Russia.

The Times in supporting this view of the war, entirely throws overboard poor Turkey, and calls her semi-barbarous, corrupt and feeble. Gradually, one delusion is being cast aside, and we see in this case, as in every other mentioned in history, that when a country cannot defend itself, it has no mercy to expect from allies or enemies. The partition of Turkey cannot be far distant. When the war assumes this new aspect, it appears to be a desperate struggle of the oligarchs of England and the despot of France against the despotism of Russia; in other words, a mere war for supremacy in tyranny.

An attentive observer may note however, an under current equally active at the same time, and which can be called by no other name than revolution. On Wednesday evening a very striking proof of this was given. A meeting had been called, in favor of raising a Polish Legion, and the Government was known to covertly support the measure. Some two thousand five hundred persons assembled at St. Martin's Hall, to take part in the proceedings. The Earl of Harrington, a personal friend of Lord Palmerston was in the chair, and Sir Robert Peel, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a long speech in the cause of Poland. Suddenly, two private individuals arise and propose, and second an amendment, denouncing Palmerston as a traitor to the cause of liberty, and declaring the movement a delusion and a snare. One of the two men supports this view in a speech of great eloquence; the Chairman protests, but all in vain, for the amendment is carried by acclamation. The Earl of Harrington, Sir Robert Peel, and various members of Parliament, make a precipitate retreat, and the tumultuous throng are left victors of the scene. Cries of dire import were raised from time to time—for instance, when in the early part of the evening, Lord Ebrington was saying he feared, unless caution were used, all Europe might be in a blaze, a loud voice exclaimed: "So much the better, the earth wants purifying" Another shouted, "We want blood." At the mention of the names of Russell and Palmerston, yells and groans lasted for several minutes. Meantime, while affairs look thus menacing at home and abroad, Lord Palmerston has perpetrated a pun in the House of Commons. Arising to take part in a debate, he said "he was not to be carried off the scent by the noes (nose) of the opposition."

[From the Ohio Statesman, August 22.]

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP IN OHIO.—The following letter to a gentleman in this city will inspire the mind of every good man with horror and alarm:

SIDNEY, SHELBY COUNTY, OHIO, August 19th 1855.

Dear Sir: Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholic frame church of this place was made a pile of ruins. A keg of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the street, which was fired with burning shavings. There is no doubt here that the incendiary deed was committed by a set of Know-Nothing rowdies, such as have just wrought devastation in Louisville.

I trust, for the welfare of our country, that the better class of the American people will soon arouse to a proper sense of what this awful spirit of blind persecution for opinion's sake is fast leading to. The better class of Know-Nothings here appear to look with disgust upon these terrible proceedings; but who can tell whether they are sincere? The real friends of religious liberty in our community charge, without reservation, that the destruction of the Catholic church here is one of the fruits of the Know-Nothing crusade. Yours, truly.

We have also received the following from a prominent citizen of the town:

SIDNEY, Aug 20, 1855.

Col. Medary—Dear Sir: Our village has been in much confusion since yesterday morning, caused by the blowing up of the Catholic church on Saturday night.

It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night—the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling house.

No clue has yet been had to the fiends engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Council, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to day. I will advise you again.

Yours, &c., S.

THE CONSISTENCY OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—We have met with more than one know-nothing who persistently denied the well-known fact that Derbigny, the know-nothing candidate for governor in Louisiana, is a Roman Catholic; and yet this denial is made in the face of the ninth article of the Louisiana platform which is as follows:

"While we approve the Platform adopted by the late national council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics as unjust, unfounded, and entirely unworthy of our country."

That is the platform of the Louisiana knownothings, and their candidate is a Catholic!

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, also repudiates the Catholic plank in the platform. In a speech which he lately made at Frankfort as reported in the Commonwealth, he said:

"Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, proscription, or disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky in whom, as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers he had as full confidence as in any other faith whatever, and for whom he would vote if they were before him as candidates. He felt sure they acknowledged no allegiance to the Pope that was superior to their allegiance to their country, or equal to it. He would trust Kentucky principles against all the seductions of any foreign power."

And thus know-nothingism breaks in pieces! The slavery plank is repudiated by the whole of the North, and the Catholic plank in Louisiana and Kentucky!

Union.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Star:

You will please publish the following letters. My object in wishing them published is not to assail others but to defend myself. I wish to show that if I misunderstood Mr. Barringer, others mi understood him in the same way—that there is nothing remarkable in my having drawn the inference from his remarks which I did, since others do the same. To those at a distance who may not identify, by the signatures, those whose names are signed to the accompanying notes, I will say, that Mr. Haughton is a gentleman of well known reputation in the State as a lawyer, and was one of the most prominent Whig members of the Senate in the last Legislature. Gen. Singeltary, of Pitt county, is also a lawyer, and was a prominent leader of the Democratic party in the Commons of the last Legislature. Dr. Crudup (late of Franklin) is the present efficient President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and Mr. Cherry is also well known as a gentleman of reputation and a prominent member of the Senate in the last Legislature.

I forbear any comment, let an impartial public decide.

Respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

CARTHAGE, Aug., 24, 1855.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER,—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter asking me if I heard the Hon. D. M. Barringer, last winter while at Raleigh, speak of a communication made to him at Madrid by the Pope's Nuncio—I state that I did, and the following is the substance of what Mr. B. said.

He remarked that before it was known in Madrid, who were the members of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, the Nuncio said to him, that he (the Nuncio) did not know who were members of the Cabinet, but of one thing he felt certain, that a member of the Roman Catholic Church had, or would have (I am not certain which) a seat in the Cabinet.

I have no recollection that Mr. Barringer mentioned the name of Mr. Campbell as the person spoken of or referred to, by the Nuncio; but my impression is, that Mr. B. himself mentioned the fact of Mr. Campbell's appointment, as evidence of a previous understanding between the Democratic party and the Roman Catholics, by which their votes had been secured for Mr Pierce.

The subject of conversation was this alleged bargain, and I understood Mr. Barringer as referring to the statement of the Pope's Representative as evidence of its truth.

Absence from home at court has delayed this statement.

Your obedient servant and friend,

J. H. HAUGHTON.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2, 1855.

HON. K. RAYNER,—*Dear Sir:* The statement made to me by Mr. Barringer was in a casual conversation, with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to recall it fully. It agreed substantially with the statement he now makes. I understood him as intending to convey the idea, that it was a suspicious circumstance in connection with the charge against the President or his party, of a bargain for the Catholic vote; and I remarked that I did not think it amounted to any proof of such a thing. Upon which he replied promptly, that he did not mean to make any such charge—but merely mentioned it, and it might pass for what it was worth. I think he also disclaimed any belief in the charge that had been made.

This is the substance of what was said.

Very respectfully,

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 28th ultimo., I found in the Post Office on my return from the Springs, and in answer to your inquiry, I make the following statement:

In the month of January last, during the session of the Legislature, we held a called session of the "North Carolina State Agricultural Society," which met at night, for several nights, in the Hall of Representatives, by special permission of the House. At one of these meetings Mr. Barringer, you and myself occupied seats near each other, to the left of the Speaker's seat. Before the meeting was called to order, by the President of the Society, we entered into conversation on the subject of the "American Order" and Romanism, when Mr. Barringer stated that while he was in the City of Madrid, and before he knew who composed the Cabinet of the new President of the U. S. or who would likely do so, the Pope's Nuncio told him, at a party, with exultant pride, that a Catholic would be put in the Cabinet; and he (Barringer) therefore referred to Mr. Campbell's position as "Post Master General" as proof that the Nuncio spoke advisedly and knowingly in the matter.

I understood Mr. Barringer in making the statement as doing so, in confirmation of the charge made against Mr. Pierce and his friends, of "bargain and contract" for the Catholic vote; and in remarks which I frequently made in the Councils of the "American Order," I invariably made use of this statement of Mr. Barringer, with the same impression which I have since learned you used it, though you and myself never spoke of it together after that night. And I heard no one else speak of it, so that I am perfectly sure that my understanding of the matter [and I believe it does not differ materially from what I understand yours to be as I see published in the newspapers] was obtained strictly from Mr. Barringer's statement in the Hall of Representatives—before alluded to.

With high regard,

I remain dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CRUDUP.

THE OAKS, Bertie co., Aug. 29, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 26th ultimo, asking me to give you "my recollection of a conversation, which I had with the Hon. D. M. Barringer, in regard to a communication to him by the Pope's Nuncio, touching the appointment of Campbell in the Cabinet."

In reply to your letter, I will say, that I did hear Mr. Barringer in conversation on the subject of Mr. Campbell's appointment to the Cabinet of President Pierce. My recollection of the matter is this. I do not remember that the conversation in which I heard Mr. Barringer engaged, was addressed to me particularly. I think the conversation originated in this manner. The Roman Catholic church was the subject of conversation; the interest the controlling men of that church took in the political affairs of this country, how closely they watched the movements of political parties, with a view to their own advantage; and how well informed they were on these subjects. As an evidence of the truth of these things Mr. Barringer said that the first information he received of the appointment of Mr. Campbell to the Cabinet of President Pierce, was through the Nuncio of the Pope of Rome; the Nuncio informing him at the time, that he (Mr. C.) was a member of the Romish Church. I think Mr. Barringer said, that at this time, he did not know Mr. Campbell, nor did he know that he belonged to the Romish Church. The appointment to the cabinet of President Pierce, his membership in the Roman Catholic church, the fact that the appointment had been made, were all communicated to Mr. B. by the Nuncio, in advance of any other information he had received from home on the subject.

Now in relation to your other enquiry, whether or not I understood Mr. Barringer as speaking of this matter in confirmation of a charge which had been made against the leaders of the Pierce party, that this appointment to the Cabinet was made in pursuance of a bargain before the Presidential election,—I will say in reply, that I do not remember, in so many words, to have heard Mr. B. say, that there was a bargain made with the Catholics to vote for President Pierce in consequence of which they were to have this appointment in the Cabinet: Yet I will give you the impression that the conversation made upon my mind, *at the time*, and which has been confirmed by subsequent reflection.

Believing myself from such information as was satisfactory to me, that such an understanding between the leading politicians of the Pierce party, and the Catholic Church, did exist before the Presidential election, and hearing this conversation from so honorable and excellent a man as I regarded Mr Barringer to be; my convictions of the *truth*, of the accusations were so completely strengthened and confirmed, that I have never failed, when, adverting to this subject, either in private conversation or in public addresses before my fellow-citizens, to refer to this information communicated by Mr. Barringer as testimony too clear to be disputed, of the truth of a charge of a previous bargain between the Roman Catholic voters of Mr. Pierce and his leading friends—that Campbell was to go in the Cabinet. That Mr. B. said so, I can not say. But as this conversation embraced all the subjects I have hinted at, my impression was at the time, that all who were listening [illegible] versation, came to the same conclusion [illegible] rd to the subject.

* * * * * * *

I think I heard Mr. B. speaking of the same subject again, at a dinner party at * * *

I am very sincerely yours,

JOS. B. CHERRY.

HON. K. RAYNER, Raleigh N. C.

COLPORTAGE BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Notwithstanding the severe affliction of my myself and family during almost the whole of the past quarter, yet have I received liberal donations for the Tract Cause. I have been made to praise God while confined to my bed, because of the deep interest shown this cause by the friends, that so kindly visited us, which they proved in handing to me liberal amounts without my solicitation. The people of Raleigh and other places where Colportage is understood, seeing that it reaches *every creature* with the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and that the Holy Spirit is constantly blessing the truth to the conversion of souls and the improvement and safety of our Country, give their donations to its support with cheerful hearts and follow them with much earnest prayer. And your Agent, seeing this in the friends from all churches and classes, is greatly encouraged to press onward in getting men and money until every family in North Carolina is visited and supplied with religious books by sale, at cost, if able to buy, or by grant if too poor or too wicked to buy.

The influence of Colportage is seen and felt in helping to check the reading of trashy and dangerous literature, as the following remark of a Bookseller will lead us to infer. Said he, "I am satisfied there is not half the demand here now for novels that was two years ago, and the demand for religious books and other good literature has greatly increased. This I attribute in a very good degree to your system of Colporta ge."

It is higily cheering to witness the decided improvement in this part of my field. Within twenty miles around this City there are three new churches just completed, and three others about being built, and it is a remarkable fact that they are equally divided between three different denominations. In this same section there was not a single Sabbath School four years ago, now there are fourteen in different parts of the county besides the five City Schools. And during the last quarter upwards of 150 persons have been hopefully converted.

God is constantly raising up men in different parts of the State, who are commencing to do a noble work in effectually reaching our poor, ignorant and destitute. Scores of families have already been visited by them who never had a religious visit before. By this means hundreds of our people, who are now clogs to society, may be made good and useful citizens; as is the case of Mr. G. whom I was advised not to visit 18 months ago because of his being *delirium tremens*. I held a prayer meeting at his house, spoke kindly to him, and got him to attend Sabbath School. Soon he became interested, gave up his liquor selling and drinking, and at this School, with the aid of his wife, he has learned the alphabet and to spell. He is now a good, religious and happy man.

To do this work it requires good, self-sacrificing men, who are willing to labor for the usual salary of $150. These humble men and the books given away by them are to be paid for by money given from the people, as they are not allowed to sell their books at a profit. In N. C., last year we fell behind supporting our own work $1,668 56 which was paid by the people of Virginia and other States. Now I am persuaded that N. C., will not be satisfied for this so to remain. What then shall we do this memorable year of great abundance in helping forward this work which is helping us constantly and faithfully both for time and eternity? Let us resolve in God's strength, at least, to support our own work and pay the deficiency of last year. I know we have men, and ladies too, in N. C., of vast wealth, who have noble christian hearts and noble patriotic spirits, and I appeal to you to look to this work carefully, understand its principles and objects fully, be satisfied of its merits and claims upon you and then give accordingly to its support. There are some of these persons of wealth, and wealthy churches, that, probably, would be glad to pay the entire salary of a Colporteur, as many do in other States, to whom the Reports of the Colporteur is sent. One gentleman of our City has led off in this. How many more will follow his noble example? All contributions may be forwarded to me at Raleigh, or to J. Cross, Sup't. Richmond, Va.

To those who may not have great worldly riches but rich in the faith, having Christ to dwell in them, and to all of every class, I appeal to you, likewise, to give your money to the extent of your ability for the furtherance of this cause which goes everywhere with the one object of pointing all to Jesus, and teaching vital godliness alone; and especially give to it your earnest prayers.

Yours truly,

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Agt.
of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. Carolina.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1855.

PAINFULLY NEAT.—There are extremes in almost everything. There is such a thing as absolute slovenliness on the one hand and a painful neatness on the other—both should be avoided. Journeying upon the high-road from town of late, we passed the house of a citizen who is blessed with a wife whose ruling passion is a love of extreme order. She has a fit of horrors if a particle of dirt, from any cause, is seen in her house. No child is ever allowed to visit her premises, lest it should make its tracks on her cleanly floor, or place its sweaty hands upon the polished furniture; indeed, for this reason, we suppose, she has no children of her own, and we would not bless or curse her husband with such troublesome responsibilities. A married old maid, that is, one who remains an old maid after marriage, may make a man a neat wife,—rather a neat housekeeper; but that is all the good she will do him. The lady alluded to refuses to open her doors to the calls of neighbors, or the visits of her husband's business friends, for fear they will poltute her floors or soil her furniture. So, though a housekeeper for the last fifteen years, we presume ten persons never saw the orderly neatness of her parlor, or took a cup of tea at her table. The day we passed the house, we noticed a profound stillness about the premises. The grass in the door yards had received the impress of no feet, human or canine; none but the feline race was allowed this liberty. Not a stick, or stone was out of its place. All was exact and stiff to a fault. The blinds of every window, above and below, except one in the back kitchen, where the lady kept her private throne, were all closed, and two sets of curtains within made darkness visible in every room, lest a fly should have light enough to live therein. It looked like a tomb—so quiet, so orderly, so solitary, so painfully neat. We do love to see some marks of careless freedom—some tokens of active life—some evidences that the world is not all made for the mint and cummin, but that the weightier matters of the law are allowed a predominance in the calculations of housewifery.—[*Drew's Intelligencer.*

Let Southern men remember that every man in Congress from the North who voted for the repeal of the degrading Missouri line was a Democrat.

That every member of Congress from the North who is not opposed to the repeal is a Democrat.

That the President who signed the bill, bringing upon his head a torrent of bitter abuse from the entire abolition party at the North, is a Democrat.

That very man the Know Nothings have elected to Congress from the North, without exception, is a freesoiler, and many of them the bitterest, meanest Abolitionists in the United States.

That not a Know Nothing Council North has opposed the repeal of the Kansas bill, but all demand it, and that the organization is exclusively in the hands of the most angry fanatics.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The next meeting of this body will take place in Richmond, on the 8d day of November.

STATE FAIR.

The time for holding the State Fair, (we would remind our readers,) is rapidly approaching.—We trust the number of persons who have already made up their minds to attend is more than double that of the thousands of spirited and patriotic citizens, whose agreeable and profitable meetings and greetings, on the two former occasions, have sent an electric influence from centre to circumference of the State, which will never cease to exert at most salutary influence upon her greatest and highest interest; and that thousands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve to do themselves and the cause of improvement the service to be present, and, if possible, to bring with them something to contribute to the exhibition. There is not a moment to lose in making the necessary preparation. Let every one commence, forthwith, to make his arrangements, and so dispose his business before hand, as to be ready to devote a week to his highly interesting and instructive assemblage of the friends of improvement. All may thus make it to themselves the most profitable, as well as delightful, week of the year.

We address not only those who reside in the neighboring counties, at what is called convenient distances, but the people of the whole State in the most remote counties, at the most inconvenient distances. They are all equally and deeply interested, and will be amply repaid, for any and all of the patriotic sacrifices they may make to participate in this great and important movement. *Every County should be represented, with specimens and samples of men, and productions of skill and industry.* Their delegates should be here in great numbers, with appropriate emblems and banners ready to take their places in the grand procession, and contribute their full share to the onward march and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization. We therefore, call upon leading men in every county, who stand before our minds eye, whom we know to be public spirited, intelligent and influential, to see to it, that their respective counties shall be represented at the Fair. Let them remember in the West as well as in the East, that this is a GREAT STATE MEASURE.—There is nothing local or sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and more remote sections are more deeply interested in its success than any others. We could easily demonstrate this, and if time and circumstances allowed, we should avail ourself of this occasion to do so; but a little reflection will convince the intelligent mind of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to be accomplished by the voluntary action of the citizens, and that everything, in such cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of a few leading spirits, makes it imperative upon that few to come forward and exert themselves in the cause, which of all others, of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses, until the people all over the State shall be fully aroused. There are leaders in every county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political campaign, have only to give one sound of their whistle, and the face of the earth is immediately alive—not with "plaided warriors armed for strife"—but with excited partisans rushing to—*a "mass meeting!"* If the remark of Dean Swift—"that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country and better merits the gratitude of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together"—be true, would not these chiefs be employed in a nobler work, by sounding their whistle in the cause of improvement, and summoning their followers to the State Agricultural Fair? That many of them are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, is no excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well known that professional men have much scientific, agricultural and mechanical knowledge, and when they turn thei energies to it, make the best farmers; and, moreover, their interest is so interwoven with manual labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these pursuits are so indispensably necessary to the existence and support of civi government and society, it becomes the duty of good citizens of all professions to take an active part in all measures intended for their advancement.

Before we close, a word to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County. They have a peculiar part to perform in the great work before us, and THE STATE EXPECTS THEM TO DO THEIR DUTY. They not only labor under heavy responsibilities, but have a deep interest in the success of the *Fair and the permanent location of the Fair Grounds at the Seat of Government.* Let all, therefore, set about to do their best to make the Fair attractive and agreeable. First, let all prepare something to carry to the Fair; secondly, let all become members of the State Society; and, thirdly let all be liberal and zealous in manifesting their interest in this great *State* enterprise. Let the citizens of Raleigh make it known beforehand, that their cousins, friends and acquaintances from the county will all be welcome visitors during the Fair—that the string of their latch will be ever outside of the door, and the latch ready to fly up at the call of visiting strangers from whatever quarter. Let the people of all Wake County open their doors, and invite the whole State.—The hospitality will be appreciated and reciprocated. *Nothing will be lost—much may be gained*—an inexpressible amount of happiness and pleasure at least.—*Arator.*

THE RESPONSIBILITY CHARGED HOME.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* gives a sharp but fair answer to the Express, which is bewailing the discharges of cannon, the blazing houses, the murdered citizens of Louisville. The New York News translates as follows:

"The truth is that the excesses you enumerate (those of election day at Louisville) were never heard of until the day when you and yours, at first under the designation of native Americans, afterwards under that of Know-Nothings, sowed division among citizens, and traced an arbitrary line between them, by making *religion* and *birthplace* the occasion of proscription of a revolting character, in striving to create in the bosom of the free and democratic republic of the United States Helots like those of Sparta, and Pariahs like those of India.

"If men of foreign birth now occupy an isolated position, it is only that which you desire to place them in, contempt for all the traditions of the American confederation and of all the rules of justice and reason. Men who, without hope of ever returning thither, have quitted the land in which they were born, have come here to demand the rights of citizens, to become like to you the children of a common country. During the time that you have frankly accorded these privileges—and we cite the history of a half century—democratic and liberal principles have prevailed, and the elections have brought with them naught but the intrigues inseparable from all political contests, and inherent in the manœuvres of politicians. But from the day when your calculating intolerance and your egotistical cupidity have excited intestine dissensions in this great family—from the day when we have devided into hostile camps the native born and the adopted children of the republic—you have invoked all sorts of disasters. You have sown the wind; you will reap the tempest!

"It is, then, upon you, Know-Nothings, whether secretly leagued by oaths or openly avowed, that the responsibility for the blood-shed at Louisville should fall. Why do you speak to us of cannon in the streets, when you yourselves only brought it there?—of houses given to the flames, when you alone were the incendiaries?—of terror and anarchy, when you have produced them?—of American citizens slain in cold blood, when you yourselves are their murderers? Leave to all citizens the exercise of those rights which the law confers, and you will not see the pacific and legal arena of the election canvass transformed into a field of battle."

This French paper speaks words of bitter truth, and all the more bitter because, in other respects, its feelings harmonize with many of those now persecuting the adopted citizens. It places the terrible responsibility where it belongs. It impales the authors of these murders, and exposes their false sympathy and lying tears in language of severe and just indignation. How forcibly it may be applied to Prentice, of the Louisville Journal!

HIGH SALE OF TOBACCO BY BARKSDALE AND READ.—J. D. Long of Caswell county, North Carolina, No. 1 $38 50; ditto, No. 2 at $28 75. Bought by George W. Gilliam for his celebrated brand "Wine Sap." *Rich. Enq.*

NEW COTTON BY RAILROAD.—The first receipt of new cotton by railroad was brought down from Quitman on Saturday evning's train. It was consigned to Lewis & King. *Mobile Register.*

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

LINES TO AN ABSENT FRIEND.

BY TENELLA.

I have been since we parted with friends warm and true,
And treely have tasted affection's pure dew,
But yet like the flower that pines for the sun—
I've longed for thee sadly, my own darling one.

As the gem hath no brightness when light is denied,
So dark is my spirit away from thy side,
For thy love is the sunlight beneath whose warm ray,
The sparkles of Fancy most brilliantly play.

And now that the wave of my feeling doth meet
With the barrier of absence, it throws at thy feet
The treasures it brings from the depth of my heart,
And "spray-like" doth into "bright utterance" start.

Although it may be we are parted forever,
No distance the chain of affection can sever,
'Tis strong but elastic, and well do I know
'Twill lengthen wherever my footsteps may go.

Then oh may my portrait still hang in thy soul,
The sweet notes of Memory across it still roll,
Like the perfume that lingers when roses are crush ed,
The echo of song when the music is hushed.

Oh! let not Time's waters my image efface,
Let me feel that another sits not in my place,
That my seat by the hearth where affection doth burn
Is vacant altho' I may never return.

For in the still hush of the calm even-tide
In spirit I often will sit by thy side,
While sweet retrospection the hour shall cheer,
With the thought of a friend who though absent is near.

If ever thy spirit hath moments like this,—
When the Past and the Future seem gently to kiss,
When Memory is holding the torch-light of Hope,
And time-withered pleasures beneath it re-ope:

When all that was sad in the past disappears,
And a bright-tinted future so vividly nears,
That the present is lost in the light that is cast
By Memory and Hope o'er the future and past:

Oh then, when these mingled rays over thee shine
Think, think, that my spirit is calling to thine,
And let thy soft answer come back on my ear
So sweetly distinct that tho' sleeping I'll hear.

Raleigh, N. C.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

If there be any man in the country who has not made up his mind to believe in the utility of Railroads to an agricultural district at a distance from market, we think the subjoined table, which seems to have been prepared with great care and accuracy, will relieve him from all further hesitation or doubt. It is so long since we cut it from one of our Western exchange papers that we have forgotten to whom the credit for it should be given; but it will not be the less interesting either for its age or our ignorance of its origin. The object of the table was to show the comparative value of a ton of wheat and one of corn at given distances from market, as affected by the cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road:

	Railroad.		Ord'ary hi'way.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
At market	$49 50	$24 75	$49 50	$24 75
10 miles	49 25	25 60	48 00	25 26
20 do	49 20	24 45	46 50	21 75
30 do	49 00	24 15	43 50	18 75
40 do	49 00	24 15	43 50	18 75
50 do	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60 do	48 50	23 85	40 50	15 75
70 do	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 do	48 30	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 do	48 15	23 40	36 00	11 25
100 do	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 do	47 85	23 10	33 00	8 25
120 do	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 55
130 do	47 55	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 do	47 40	22 65	28 00	3 75
150 do	47 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160 do	47 10	22 35	25 50	0 75
170 do

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1855.

To our Subscribers.

We have recently sent, by mail, accounts to about three hundred and fifty of our subscribers—the gross amount of which is a fraction over *four thousand dollars!* No one of these three hundred and fifty accounts, thus sent, is of later date than 1853; many of them are due from 1848 and 1850, and some of them from June, 1843, the time at which we took charge of this establishment. A considerable portion of our profits—if they should be realized—during that long period, *is us yetain unpaid accounts.*

We trust those indebted will do us the favor not to wait for a collector, but to mail directly to us, as we shall save thereby *one-fifth* of the amount. We have to pay the collector twenty cents out every dollar which he collects for us. Mail, at our risk, in the presence of the Postmaster, or have him register the letter as containing money. The cases in which money is lost when sent by mail, are very rare; and besides, when mailed as above directed, the loss, if any, will be ours.

We respectfully request all who are indebted, to send the money. It can make no material difference whether the precise amount is known to the subscriber, as a receipt will be promptly returned showing the time paid for.

Our subscribers are aware that we are not in the habit of troubling them with such appeals; but it is better both for them and for us, that prompt and regular payments should be kept up. Certainly, we do not desire to annoy any one—even such as have been reading the Standard for ten years without paying for it; but we must respectfully insist on keeping this brief notice under our Editorial head until we feel sure that all concerned have had an opportunity of reading it.

WESTERN EXTENSION.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Western Railroad Company assembled in Salisbury on the 30th August, Col J. A. Allison, of Iredell, Chairman, and Messrs. W. P. Caldwell and J. C. Cannon, Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were offered by W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has been suggested that the terminus of the first section of the Western North Carolina Railroad may be located in the woods, at some inaccessible point, thereby subjecting the community to much inconvenience, and impairing the utility of the work; and *whereas*, it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that it was the wish and intention of the General Assembly in granting the Charter that the terminus of the respective sections of said Road should be at the most prominent and public points along the line. Therefore,

Resolved, That the terminus of the first section of the Western North Carolina Road should be fixed by the Board of Directors at the town of Morganton, in Burke County, and that the Directors who may be chosen at this meeting are hereby instructed to locate that terminus of said section at the point designated.

Resolved further, That the entire line of said Road from Salisbury to Morganton should be surveyed, located and the estimates made out therefor, without delay, and that the contracts for grading the line thus located, should be let out at the earliest moment, so as to have the same in the progress of construction thoughout its entire length at the same time."

It was then announced that the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Catawba had subscribed three hundred thousand dollars, and the County of Burke one hundred thousand dollars; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Avery, it was resolved "that this Convention be organized with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars on the part of individuals."

A majority of the stock being represented, the Company proceeded to the election of four Directors, when the following gentlemen were reported as elected: John W. Ellis, of Rowan; M L. McCorkle, of Catawba; R. F. Simonton, of Iredell; and Thomas G. Walton, of Burke.

Every friend of State improvements, and especially every one who desires to see an outlet opened to the seaboard for the products and travel of the great West, must feel deeply gratified at this result. Our Western friends have "put their hands to the plough"—let them not "look back," but press forward with an assurance of final and glorious success.

We trust that the best Engineering talent will be brought to this great work. Certainly it would not become us to thrust advice upon the Directors, nor are we disposed to do so; yet we feel it to be our duty to refer to the importance of securing for the Company the services of an Engineer of first-rate and generally acknowledged ability. This is due to the stockholders, to the State, to the people of the West, and to the magnitude of the work itself. Such a man is Col. Walter Gwynn. It is known to our readers that we were at first inclined to object to the employment of Col. Gwynn as Chief Engineer on the Central Railroad—not because we doubted his attainments or his qualifications, but because he was then more or less in the service of another State; and because we considered it due to our State that a Chief Engineer should be selected from among her own sons. We thought, too, that the salary of $8,000, which he recieved for his services on the Central Road and on the Eastern and Western surveys, was more than ought to have been allowed; believing, as we did, and as we stated at the time, that $5,000 would have afforded ample compensation. But Col. Gwynn is now a citizen of North Carolina, intimately identified with our interests, and the ardent friend of every measure calculated to develop the resources and elevate the character of the State. An instance of his devotion to the State, and of his deep interest in the Western extension, came under our observation towards the close of the surveys he was engaged in for that work. After the State's appropriation of $12,000 for the survey was exhausted, and when, without further aid, it was apparent the survey could not be made so as to be laid before the last Legislature, he called upon Gov. Reid for assistance, who would cheerfully have extended it, if it had been in his power to do so. He then appealed to leading friends of the work to share with him the responsibility of raising the means; but being unsuccessful in every quarter, he stepped forward himself, shouldered the responsibility, borrowed $8,000 on his own private credit, completed the surveys, and laid them with the estimates before the Assembly. But for the surveys and estimates, thus completed and furnished, it is quite certain the Legislature would not have made the appropriation, and the Western people would not now have had a Company in existence charged with the execution of a work, and binding the State to a work of such vital importance to themselves and to their posterity for all time to come.

The Western extension is a much more difficult undertaking than the Central Railroad. It will cost at least three dollars to where the Central Road cost one; and like the Erie Road, New York, it will be a thoroughfare, which, when constructed, must stand alone, with no rival, like the eternal hills that surround and look down upon it. Every consideration connected with it, enforces the importance of the best Engineering, the ablest officers, and the wisest economy.

☞ We have had the pleasure of seeing in the City recently, the Hon. Warren Winslow, member elect to Congress from the Fayetteville District—the Hon. Saml. P. Hill, Speaker of the Commons—Capt. John F. Hoke, and Col. Henry T. Clark, members of the last Legislature.

Gov. Winslow is looking well, after his laborious campaign.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

A friend writes us as follows from Randolph County, under date August 26th:

"While we are enjoying the calm after the storm of political excitement, I think it the best time to prepare for the next campaign; and as I know there is nothing so well calculated to advance the cause of Democracy, and expose and put down Know Nothingism as your most valuable paper, I send you ten dollars for five copies of the Weekly, to be distributed among my neighbors."

Another friend writes as follows, from Yadkin County, addressing himself to the Editors and the readers of the Standard:

Messrs. Editors, and Readers of the Standard:—Since the election is over, political discussion will be apt to stop for a time. But is not now the time to work? I think it is. The Democratic party prefer working in the day; and so now is a time to effect a mighty and glorious change for the country. Truth is immutable, justice is saving, and wisdom is powerful. The Know Nothings are beaten, and if they pursue their usual mode, they will start a new organization. But what can they get up worse than they have? This is my plan to head them, and prevent deception: Let every friend to the cause of his country subscribe for some good political paper, that will tell the truth and the whole truth; one whose Editor will promptly defend his country from every approach of danger—who will stand by the Constitution of the United States, and defend our section, defend home institutions, and expose the Know Nothings in their present and future movements.—Let us all take a good paper, and get those opposed to us to take one too, and read it and judge for themselves. How often do we find men who are ignorant of what is going on in their own State, and elsewhere. Ask them what the Legislature did while in session, and what Congress is doing, and they will answer, "I don't know—I don't take the papers—I never meddle with such things." This ought not to be. Now, suppose one of Sam's deceiving and tricky disciples comes along, and tells such a person that the Roman Catholics have in fact taken New York, or Philadelphia, and will be in Raleigh before long—and that the Pope of Rome, with a legion of devils, is on his way to Washington City—and as soon as he arrives the President is to give him his big arm chair, and then the Pope will burn all the books, and punish all who will not submit, by pressing the marrow out of their legs with a boot-jack—by this time the poor man, thus wrought upon, is ready to shoulder his gun; but he is told he need not do that—*just join the K. N. party*, and all will be right; and sure enough, to the thicket he goes, and is sworn on a Bible and the *Roman Cross* to vote for a K. N., or not vote at all; and he takes these oaths to make him an *American*—God save the State! Now all that is wanted is to get such persons to subscribe for a good paper, and become informed. Then to them, as to others, error will be exposed and truth defended. Now, I am convinced that the Standard has done more towards keeping down and crushing out the Know Nothings than any paper in the State; not but other papers have done their full share—but the K. N's are just as afraid of the Standard as I am of a Know Nothing. Then let each subscriber procure at least five new subscribers for the Standard. Now, this is a small number; and if each one will do this, I will answer for the balance. It is no more than our duty to our country to do this. And I would say to others, who are subscribers to other papers of like character with the Standard, *to work for their paper*. Let all who take Northern papers stop them, and subscribe to home papers.

By following this plan a great and glorious work can be effected. Let us all try and see if we can't get Holden five new subscribers by the first of October. We can, easily. Get as many more as we can, but not less than five.

YADKIN.

August, 1855.

It is not necessary, we trust, that we should add any thing to the example set by our Randolph friend, or to the earnest appeal of our correspondent, "Yadkin." Our list, we are gratified to state, is constantly increasing, and is larger now than ever before. Circulate the documents!—all the people want is light. Give them the facts, the arguments, truth, and we have nothing to fear.

☞ The Lexington Flag complains that a bill for a joint stock company, for the purpose of building a plank road from Mocksville to the Fayetteville and Western plank roak, by way of Lexington and Thomasville, was lost by neglect during the last session of the Assembly, after having been duly passed; and that paper, doubtless at the suggestion of some person or persons, is disposed to cast blame for the same on Messrs. Winslow and Hill, Speakers, and on the Clerks of the two Houses.

The Speakers have no control over bills after they have passed. After the order for enrolment, they go again to the Engrossing Clerks—are enrolled, and then pass into the hands of the Committee on enrolled bills. They are then finally examined, and compared with the engrossed bills, and afterwards ratified by the Speakers, and handed to the Principal Clerk, to be delivered to the Secretary of State. Always, towards the close of the session, there is a heavy pressure of labor upon the officers of the two Houses—bills and resolutions are hurried through, additional Engrossing Clerks are employed; and yet members frequently deem it indispensable to enrol bills themselves, or have enrolled bills, in which they take a deep interest, so as to ensure their ratification by the Speakers,—the committee on enrolled bills being all the while closely engaged in examining and comparing. Of course, under such circumstances, there must be confusion; and unless, at a time like this, a member *follows his bill and sees to its enrolment and ratification*, there is no certainty that it will become a law. We state facts. That there should be more system and uniformity in this respect, every one admits; but so it is, and so it has been ever since we have observed legislative proceedings in this State.

Why did not Mr. Senator Thomas *follow his bill*, and see that it was enrolled and ratified?

Again: The Flag imputes blame to the Speakers and Principal Clerks—nothing is said about the Chief Engrossing Clerk. It may be that the bill referred to was passed and ordered to be enrolled, and that, in the hurry and confusion it was not enrolled, and consequently never passed into the hands of the Speakers and Principal Clerks. We think it more than probable that if all the facts could be known, this would turn out to be the case.

We do not believe that any censure justly rests in this matter on the Speakers and Principal Clerks.—No Legislature ever had more attentive or laborious officers than they proved themselves to be from the commencement to the close of the session. Doubtless they regret, with others, that the bill referred to was lost; but surely it does not follow, because it was lost, that *they* are to blame.

"THE HIDDEN PATH."—A Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va., is the title of a work, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr Pomeroy. We have read this work with much interest, and consider it a valuable addition to this particular department of the country's literature. The characters generally are well delineated, and well sustained, and the style is clear and glowing. "The Hidden Path" is destined to have a large circulation.

☞ We call the attention of the K. N. papers of this State to the fact, that Mr. Charles Debigny, the K. N. candidate for Governor of Louisiana, *is a Roman Catholic*. Truly Know Nothingism is "all things to all men"—any thing for the spoils of power.

TRUE HEROISM.

A friend informs us that he was deeply impressed at Weldon, on Friday last, at seeing four persons going alone in the cars to tender their services as nurses in Norfolk and Portsmouth. There were three females and a man, all of them from Charleston. Three of them had never had the yellow fever, though all of them had been in the midst of its ravages, acting as nurses. Some of them, certainly, probably all, were going right into the embrace of death. This is true courage. No [illegible] found—no clashing of swords—no roar [illegible] to spirit-stirring strains of martial mu[illegible] them in this mission of peril, of privation, and of death; and should they fall, no monument of brass or of marble will transmit their names or their deeds to other times. But they, and others, their associates in this noble work, will live in the hearts of the sad, and suffering, and stricken ones to whose relief they have gone; and in the memories of the good every where, while their own names, already written in heaven, will be as bright as the stars when the monuments of conquerors and statesmen shall have passed to oblivion. "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; *I was sick, and ye visited me.*" * * "Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The newspapers are teeming with praises of those noble spirits—men and women—physicians, citizens, nurses—persons of all classes and conditions, who are devoting themselves to this work of humanity and mercy. The Petersburg Express, referring to Miss Andrews, says:

"The *St. Louis Evening News*, referring to the noble conduct of Miss Andrews, in devoting herself to the sick and suffering at Norfolk and Portsmouth, takes occasion to exult over this illustration of the magnanimity of the people of the North, and of their kind feelings for their Southern brethren, and the New York Tribune publishes the paragraph with a satisfaction the more hearty, because the writer sneers at Virginia for not having manifested a proper degree of sympathy for her own afflicted children.—Now, the *St. Louis Evening News* is at least singularly unfortunate in citing the case of Miss Andrews in proof of Northern disinterestedness, since that lady comes originally from Louisiana, and still more so in its reference to Boston as among the cities which have contributed of their abundance to the relief of the sufferers, when not one cent has been forwarded, to our knowledge, from that opulent capitol. But supposing all its facts to be true, it is never the part of true charity, to boast of its performances; it vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, and never says to others, "look you, how much better I am than thou!"

THE CERTIFICATES.

We publish to-day the certificates of Messrs. Haughton, Singeltary, Crudup, and Cherry, on the subject of the Nuncio conversation with Mr. Barringer—reserving such comments as we may choose to make until our next.

We may observe, however, that Gen. Singeltary's statement does not sustain Mr. Rayner, but rather Mr. Barringer; and that Messrs. Haughton and Crudup *prove too much for Mr. Rayner*, in that they state that their inference from what Mr. Barringer said was that the conversation of the Nuncio was in the way of a *prediction*, and not information, as Mr. Rayner would *now* have it, of an existing fact. Mr. Cherry's statement is feeble and "long drawn out." A close and attentive reading of it will be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced thinker that even Mr. Cherry does not fully sustain Mr. Rayner, *until he comes to the inferences;* but there he is with him—for it seems that all these gentlemen, with the exception of Gen Singeltary, were in search of proof of the alleged bargain, and therefore more inclined to draw inferences against than in favor of the character of their own country. We say this, because if such a charge could be established it would disgrace the government and the country both at home and in foreign eyes.

The *Romance of the Nuncio* "drags its slow length along." We have published all the letters and certificates thus far, *that we could get hold of;* and we repeat, we should like to add to the budget the letter of Mr. Barringer to Mr. Rayner of date 6th July. An extract from it—all that has been given—will not do. Let the public have the entire letter. The Register and Star have admitted that "the publication of *every thing* bearing on the question, is necessary, to enable the public to judge fairly and impartially." Why, then, do those papers persist in refusing to lay before their readers Mr. Barringer's letter to Mr. Ellis, dated Saratoga, 28d July? And why is the letter of the 6th July withheld?

☞ Gen. Scott, some six months since, like a man as he is, promptly and positively denied that there was any bargain or any attempt at a bargain between his friends and leading Catholics, for the Catholic vote; and he made the same denial, in the same letter, for his political opponents. No doubt he was shocked by the enormity of the slander—no doubt he felt keenly for the character of his country, thus attempted to be tarnished and blackened; and he lost no time in stamping the lie upon the foul charge.

The ground taken now, by the authors and propagators of this charge is, that *it is proved* by the fact that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid heard of the appointment of Mr. Campbell before Mr. Barringer did! First, it was proved, because the Nuncio, as they said, *predicted* the appointment; and then it was proved again, because he happened first to hear of it! But Mr. Barringer explains all this. He states that the Spanish government heard this news first, by means of an express or signal telegraphs; that some officer of that government imparted the news of the formation of the Cabinet to the Nuncio; that the Nuncio soon after told him of it; and that it was all known the next day to the public of Madrid. This, then, is the upshot of this wonderful cock-and-bull story, so often repeated by Mr. Rayner, Mr. Cherry, and others!

We now demand of the Know Nothing papers, and especially of the Raleigh Register, to *take back* this foul slander upon the American people. They have propagated it—it has been exposed and exploded, as we felt confident it would be; and now let them, though at the eleventh hour, act the part of men in taking it back. Will [illegible] do it?

A PIOUS K. N. PARSON.—The Memphis Appeal states that, recently at Hernando, the *Rev.* J. K. Clinton, a Know Nothing, said if any man told him that the Know Nothing organization was a "Whig trick," he would "*knock his teeth down his throat!*" This compares pretty well with the Know Nothing murders in Louisville, and the mobbing of Dr. Riddick by the K. N.'s of Salem.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.—There was a Democratic jubilee at Gainey's Store, on the 1st instant, a large number of the Democrats of Cumberland and Sampson in attendance. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Warren Winslow, B. Fuller and M. J. McDuffie, Esquires, and Gen. John Winslow.

WAKE COUNTY COURT.

We are under obligations to a legal friend for the following abstract of decisions at the late term of Wake County Court, by Hon. G. E. Badger:

For the Standard.

Abstract of Decisions of the County Court of Wake, August, 1855. HON. GEO. E. BADGER, *presiding.*

1. *Vice and Immorality.*—Whenever a magistrate hears profane language, he is authorized to fine the offender twenty-five cents for each oath or curse; and it makes no difference that the Justice is not at the time in the execution of his office. From his decision adjudging the fine there lies no appeal.—Appeals are grantable under the statute where there are "parties" only, and there are no "parties" to such a proceeding.

2. *Insolvent Debtors.*—The act concerning Insolvent Debtors is to have a reasonable construction. Hence, when the debtor has failed to prove a "sufficient" notice under the 10th section of the act, and becomes liable thereby to imprisonment, the cause is to be continued in order that he may be ready at the next term; and so, whenever under that section he becomes liable to the same penalty by reason of a defective schedule, the schedule may be amended from time to time, to meet the truth of any specified concealment.

3. *Amendments.*—Notice to amend an insolvent's schedule made at any previous term, and overruled, may be renewed at a subsequent term and allowed, whereupon the cause shall stand continued. The whole law and practice under continuances, is applicable to this act.

4. *Highways and Streets.*—The City of Raleigh, being the seat of the State Government, its charter, unlike those of the other towns or corporations of the State, is a public statute, and not a private law. All the streets laid out and reserved upon the Plan reported to the Legislature in 1792, for a City upon Joel Lane's farm, in Wake County, became highways *de facto et de jure*, by the adoption of the Plan by the State Legislature. No act on the part of the commissioners of the proposed City, being at all necessary to that end.

The duty "to repair" streets includes an obligation "to open and to make" them, according to the plan This duty once vested in the overseers of roads, is now attached in like degree to the commissioners of this city. Therefore, all that an indictment against them need charge, beyond the fact of the nuisance, is the "authority" to levy taxes to a limited extent, for repairs and other purposes, and that they are "required" to collect the taxes so levied. The duty to use the sum collected for *repairs only*, follows as a necessary inference from the authority aforesaid, and therefore need not be otherwise specially alleged.

When a particular board of commissioners is indicted, it is not of necessity that all the commissioners who compose it be joined, nor that the time of the nuisance be set out with technical certainty; numerals in the description of their term of office, being equivalent to written characters.

In such an indictment proof of any special neglect to repair, will counterbalance any effort or expenditure for that purpose in other parts of the same street or other quarters of the city; and if the nuisance be remediable for any amount less than that expended by the indicted board, for celebrating the Fourth of July, or any other purpose, "useful or necessary," such an appropriation becomes under the circumstances, a wilful and corrupt misapplication of the Public Fund, and is, besides, evidence under the issue, for not expending the money "in repairs, or other useful and necessary purposes."

A mis-recital of the office and oath of a member of the board indicted, or of the intendant, is cured by our statute of jeofails.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Corporation Liability for Damages.—During the late sitting of the U. S. Circuit Court of Maryland, at Baltimore, Ch. J. Taney presiding, the case of *James Hughes vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore* was argued and determined. The facts of the case were, that the plaintiff, Mr. Hughes, in attempting to cross a run or gulley in Canal Street in the City of Baltimore, received a severe personal injury, and for the consequent damages sued the corporation. It appears from the opinion of the presiding Judge, that there is upon the plan of the City of Baltimore a street called "*Canal Street*," some parts of which are used as a thoroughfare; at the particular place, however, where the accident occurred, the City had furnished no means of crossing the run or gully; there had been an effort to fill up the spot by the erection of a wall, and the place is hard by a railroad and canal. The evidence left it doubtful, whether the plaintiff's injury was occasioned by an attempt to walk over the run at a place where there was no bridge, or on the wall by its side, or on the rough and uneven ground, or between the Railroad and Canal, only mistaking his way up and across said street. Ch. Justice Taney held that it made no difference, for in neither Court was he entitled to recover damages from the Corporation; because—

1. Actual negligence must be proved; and the omission of the City authorities to grade and improve Canal Street at the point where the accident happened, to place a rail on the side of the gully, or to cover it over so as to make *that part of it a thoroughfare* for public travel, is not of itself such negligence.

2. Streets are made highways by some act on the part of the Corporation—the authorities of the city are the exclusive judges of the time, place and manner, in which the streets shall be opened, graded, paved and made high ways.

Verdict for the Defendant.

MAGISTRATE'S COMPLETE GUIDE.

Mr. Turner, of this City, has in press and will publish soon, a work under the title of "THE MAGISTRATE'S COMPLETE GUIDE -a practical summary of the laws of the State of North Carolina, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, out of Court, under the newly Revised Code of 1854—'55, together with all necessary forms and precedents"—by EDW'D CANTWELL, Esq., LL. B. This *North Carolina Justice* will doubtless be a valuable work—such an one as every Magistrate in the State will find indispensable to the correct discharge of his duties. Such a work is much needed at this time. A large edition will be published, but those who send their orders first will be first supplied. Address Henry D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.

EASTERN AND WESTERN EXTENSIONS.

We understand that the Governor has been officially informed that the requisite amount of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western and North Carolina Railroad has been subscribed by individuals and the per centage required by the Charter paid in; and that the Governor has called a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement on the 12th, and of the Council of State on the 20th instant, to the end that the State's subscription of stock in both Roads may be made and State Directors in the same appointed.

"VARIOLA VARICELLOIDES" AT NEWBERN.—Drs. Chapman, Hughes and Taylor have certified, under date Sept. 1, that this disease, which is intermediate between the chicken pox and small pox, and highly contagious, was prevailing in Newbern. There were four cases in the town, and seven cases outside the town. The Commissioners have adopted means to cut off all communication between the infected district and other points; and they express the belief that the disease will not spread.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. Clopton, who advertised to be in Raleigh on the 16th inst., will not arrive until the 17th, being necessarily detained in Virginia for a few days. His stay here will be short. We advise all those having cancers, scrofula, tumors or cutaneous disease to give him a trial. He has undoubted certificates of many extraordinary cures. He will stop at Guion's Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2500 bales. Prices unchanged.
The Yellow Fever is abating.

For the Standard.

HON. JOHN KERR IN OXFORD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I had the pleasure of listening to one of the most powerful and conclusive speeches against Know Nothingism, from the gentleman whose name heads this article, on yesterday, that it has been my fortune to hear since the organization of this modern *ism*. The speech was made under circumstances which, but for the reputation of the distinguished speaker, precluded the possibility of any reasonable expectation of a large assemblage.—No public notice whatever of Mr. Kerr's willingness to gratify his friends with a speech was given, and, indeed, he did not consent to do so at all until last Tuesday; and on yesterday, while he was addressing the people of Granville, in Oxford, a capital trial was going on in the Court House, some hundred yards off, in which much interest was manifested, and in which able and distinguished counsel were speaking. But, gentlemen, it gratified my very soul to see that the Court House had no attractions for any body, not even the lawyers, except those immediately engaged in the case going on, when it was known that the distinguished Kerr was to make a speech. All assembled—lawyers and all—to hear the gallant Kerr, and right nobly did he answer the expectations of his large and respectable audience. For more than two hours he kept his respectful and attentive hearers enchained and delighted with his soul-stirring eloquence. John Kerr is an orator by nature, and among the noblest and most powerful. His very expression, and powerful, yet graceful action, speak in a manner that none but nature's noblest sons can equal, and no one with a soul can fail to admire him. To his old whig friends, now Know Nothings, who had rallied around him when he was captain of their forces in 1852, and fighting with all his powers of mind under the banner of Scott and Graham, of "rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent" memory, he administered a rebuke that was really sublime. But they stood and took it, numbers of them being present, without offering to leave or attempting to interrupt him, such was their admiration of the speaker's noble bearing.—Now, said the bold orator, my men are all gone but a few noble *Romans*. He had *not* forsaken them *nor* his post, when the hour of adversity came; but stood fighting until the last. But he now fou nd his former friends, save only the patriotic few who would not go Know Nothingism, all against him, all deserters; and, being left in this position, he should not hesitate as to the course he should pursue.—There was a party in the country which had shown by its action in the last Congress of the United States that it was a National party, a Constitutional party, and disposed to do him and the constitutional rights of his section justice. No other party had shown as much, that then or now existed in the country. There were, in fact, but two parties in the country—a great national and constitutional party, and a great Northern anti-constitutional party, warring upon his rights and the rights of his section.—He had no hesitation in choosing between them.—He should stand up for, and act with those that were disposed to do justice to his section. The South never needed a constitutional party worse than now. Her entire safety depended on it, and with that party he should act. He paid Judge Douglas and Gen. Cass a glowing tribute for their great moral courage, and also the memorable forty-four in the House of Representatives.

Upon the Know Nothing issues he was clear and convincing, and disposed of them all in the happiest manner. He was anti-Know Nothing throughout. At the conclusion of Mr. Kerr's speech, Hon. A. W. Venable was called out, and made a few remarks, principally complimentary of Mr. Kerr, and declaring his opposition to Know Nothingism. Thus you have the account. A.

AWFUL ACCOUNTS FROM NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7, 1855.

The details by the steamer, this morning, from Norfolk, are truly awful. The people are said to be suffering from famine as well as pestilence, which is indeed heart-rending, if true.

The deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 2, P. M., on Thursday, are said to be not less than seventy.

Many of the physicians and nurses are down with the prevailing epidemic.

Thirty-seven were buired in one pit in Potter's Field.

Mayor D. D. Fiske, of Portsmouth, was improving on Wednesday.

Six physicians are at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth ill with the fever. The whole of them non-residents.

The Latest from Fever District—Fever abating at Portsmouth—Increasing at Norfolk—Two Prominent citizens of Norfolk Dead!!!

WELDON, Sept. 7., 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The Seaboard train is in, and I send you the following:

At Portsmouth, the Fever is thought to be abating. Deaths yesterday only 12.

Mr. John W. Collins, formerly proprietor of the Crawford House, has suffered a relapse, and is now dangerously ill.

Dr. Wm. Collins, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is still very ill, at the residence of a friend about four miles from Portsmouth.

Mayor Fiske is better.

In Norfolk the Fever is on the increase.

W. D. Roberts, delegate elect to the legislature, and G. W. Camp, Cashier of Exchange Bank, are both dead.

Aid for Norfolk and Portsmouth from Sympathizing Cities.

BOSTON, Sept, 7th.—The merchants of this city sent a thousand dollars yesterday to the aid of the sufferers in Norfolk. Mayor Smith called a meeting of the merchants to devise farther means. The Mayor presided, and a large committee was appointed to collect the money.

Mr. Alpheus Hardy, in behalf of the merchants, has on hand $3000 more, which will be immediately remitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The total amount sent from this city to Norfolk and Portsmouth is sixteen thousand Dollars.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Three thousand dollars for the sufferers were paid into the office of the *American* this morning. A meeting was called for to-morrow to devise further means.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The merchants of this place remitted $1,500 to the suffercrs; $300 more have been subscribed. The total amount sent from Washington is about six thousand dollars.

Latest from Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The tidings from the two places are still of the most melancholy character.

There were fifty deaths in Norfolk on Sunday last, and twenty-three in Portsmouth. Among the deaths are those of Mr. Walters, proprietor of the National Hotel, and Dr. William Collins, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Road.

All accounts agree that there is no abatement of the fever in either place.

ARREST OF ABBOTT.—We hear that Abbott the burglar, under an assumed name, was arrested yesterday at Hillsboro', just as he was getting on board the cars, by persons from Oxford, at which place he had been committing depredations. It seems that Abbott, after his escape from the Petersburg cars, had managed to reach Oxford, and gone to work as a tailor. There he stole $275 in money, bonds to a large amount, and a gold watch, and put out, first sewing up the money in the leg of his pantaloons. He was followed to Hillsboro' and there arrested. It is to be hoped that he will not be permitted to escape a second time.

Wilmington Herald.

We learn that Abbott was tried at Oxford last week, convicted of the above theft, and soundly whipped by the Sheriff on his bare back for the same. He was then taken to Petersburg, to answer for his crimes in that quarter.

MR. BENJAMIN BLACKFORD died at the residence of his son, Mr. Wm. M. Blackford in Lynchburg, on the 20th instant. He was one of the few men living who enjoyed the proud recollection of having voted for "The Father of his Country" for President, and he has also voted in every succeeding Presidential election. Mr. Blackford was a gentleman of high intellect and very extensive information, both of which he retained to the last.

For the Standard.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, assembled at the Fair Grounds on Wednesday last, and made several orders for the improvement thereof. They determined that the tract for trotting matches should be inclosed with good substantial railing, so that the Martials may hereafter prevent the crowd from pressing upon the tract while the racing is going on. The buildings, fences and stalls are all to be thoroughly white-washed, and additional stalls made if necessary. All exhibitors of animals are requested to inform the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Crudup, of the number and class of animals they intend to exhibit, which will be a sure means of securing stalls for the same. As it will be more convenient to manage and stable cattle with halters after they reach the Fair Grounds, it is required that all cattle for exhibition shall be trained to stand by them, and each person will do well to bring his halters along with him. Especially should they be haltered, so that the Judges may have them led out and fully inspected before awarding the premium.

The Judges, whose names have been published in the premium list, are earnestly requested to attend punctually on Monday, at the Fair Grounds, so that they may make every preparation for awarding premiums on the next day.

Arrangements will be made with the Railroads to transport all animals and articles for exhibition, free of charge; and the Railroads would *do a cash business* by *running an accommodation morning and evening train* to Raleigh, during the Fair, by which persons living at Henderson, Goldsboro', Hillsboro', and other places, may spend the day at the Fair Grounds, and sleep at home at night.

Committee has restricted the carriages to running on the east side of the buildings, and ordered a new exit gate on the south side of the Fair Grounds, which will add much to the comfort of visitors. It is expected that a more *systematic and extensive arrangement* will be made in Raleigh for the accomodation of visitors.

It is good that people of different localities of the State should be brought together, to compare notes, to elevate the standard of improvement, to push forward the car of progress; and, as there is no place more suitable than the capital of the State, and no occasion more appropriate than the State fair, all professions, trades, and interests are most respectfully and earnestly invited on 15th of October next.

S. P. V.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8, 1855.

WHEAT.—Our market is very dull to-day, and prices and downwards. The highest price for choice samples $1 3cts. and but very little brought this price. Common to ood lots $1 25 to $1 63 cents.

TOBACCO.—The breaks continue without material hange. We quote lugs at $[illegible] to $3¾, for common $5 to ¼, for good common leaf $[illegible] to $7¾, good $8 to 9¾, ery good and fine $10 to $17.

CORN.—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to 5, and the market not brisk.

COTTON.—There is a good demand at 17¼, but some olders demand 12cts for prime lots.

BACON.—The market is very active and firm with a tendency of a still further advance. We quote Va., hog round at 13 to 13¼. Sides at 13 to 13¼. Shoulders 12 to 12¼.

FLOUR.—Sales of country superfine at $8¾ to $9. Extra $9¾ to $10. Family $10¾ to $11. Market not active

LARD.—Market active. Sales of kegs at 14 to 15. Barels 12¼. Pressed at 15¼ to 16c.

SALT.—Some holders have withdrawn their stocks from he market. We quote at $1 65 to $1 70, with but little to be had below the latter rate.

BRANDY.—Sales of new crop at 62 cts. *Express.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 8.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 85 bbls. and to-day 137, at $2 85 @ 280 lbs. for yellow dip—market firm.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 78 bbls. and 225 to-day, at $2 25 @ bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No sales to report. We learn that 41¼ cents is asked, but no buyers at that price.

ROSIN—No sales.

SALT—A cargo of 862 bushels has changed hands on private terms.

OATS—A cargo of 900 bushels sold at 35 cents. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 8.

FLOUR comes in more freely and we lower our quotations to $7 to $8. CORN is scarce and wanted—price advanced. COTTON has declined owing to the manufacturers being supplied. Produce generally coming in slowly.

BEEF is plenty, and worth about 4½ on the hoof.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35 and 36. RAW—yellow dip $2 35 per bbl. Scarpe, none. *Car.*

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DENNIS, if taken in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State. Said Dennis has now been runaway about twenty months, viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bow-legged, with a stoop in his walk and inclined to be round-shouldered, toes turning out a little, has a scar on one of his thighs caused by a snag, of dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, aged about 21 years, and weighing when he left about 150 pounds.

Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heard of his being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and ditcher; I have heard of his being about Averasboro' as a maker of turpentine barrels and striker in a blacksmith shop; perhaps in Fayetteville or its vicinity, and about Goldsboro. I cannot say whether these representations are true, but I have no doubt he is in Johnson, Harnett, Cumberland or some of the adjacent counties, working about as a free man. I learn he passed in some places by the name of "John G. Williams;" he doubtless has other names by which he has passed during his long absence.

I will give the above Reward of $100 for his apprehension and connuement in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State, so that I get him again. If delivered to me in Raleigh, I will pay all additional expense besides the above Reward. Letters concerning said Runaway, to be addressed to me at Raleigh. W. GRAY STRICKLAND.

Sept. 10, 1855. 1690—w3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order made at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of October next, being the Monday of Superior Court for said County, the following negroes, to wit: A negro woman and four or five children ranging between the ages of ten years and eighteen months.

Terms of sale: a credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their giving bond with two good sureties, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, *Com.*

September 10, 1855. 84—w4awtd.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, PERfectly gentle, and an excellent traveller. Also, a new sulky, but little used, and a buggy, together with a good set of harness. For terms apply to

SAM'L T. IREDELL.

September 10, 1855. 84—3tpd.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1 Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."
Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Clipper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amusement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 2855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazzas, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at present occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.
Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.
August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited.

Address
EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.
July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, *ex.* Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.
July 2[illegible]. (Pr. adv. $3[illegible].) 6w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Leguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.
Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.
51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses
in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜
and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY.
Board of Trustees.

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

PROSPECTUS OF
THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

THE newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the state, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronizing an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we throw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT [illegible]INGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING." Wit, humor and amusement of all kinds will be our special de[illegible] expect at all times to be ready to doff our[illegible]ic with a view of contributing our share to [illegible]ction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastes friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand. We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 00 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER, } *Publishers.*
L. N. KEITH, }
RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.

☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.
NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.
Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.
June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,
Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE RICHM[illegible]D ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIE[illegible]EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the [illegible]OND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper, - - per annum, $7
Semi-Weekly, - - - " 5
Weekly, - - - " 2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily, - " $5
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly, " 25
For six copies of the Weekly, " 10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly, " 25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT
Richmond, Va.
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw8m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROfessional BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.

June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,

Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.

HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on Wednesday 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the Course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
June 19, 1855. 60—3m.

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLESkin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of